

To J E Redmond Esq B C M
James Williams Esq

Die Sabbati 4^o die Aprils, 1778.

IT is ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Asssembled, that the Rules and Orders to be observed in the Upper House of Parliament, be forthwith Printed and Published, and that the Clerk of this House do appoint the Printing thereof.

*William Watts Gayer, } Cler^y Parliamentor^y
Edward Gayer, }*

By Virtue of the foregoing Order, We do appoint William Sleater to Print the said Rules and Orders, and do forbid any other Person to Print the same.

*William Watts, } Cler^y Parliamentor^y
Edward Gayer, }*

RULES and ORDERS

To be observed in the
Upper House of Parliament
OF
IRELAND.

Extracted from and compared with the
Roll of Orders of the said House.



D U B L I N:

Printed by W. SLEATER, N^o 51, Castle-street.

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RULES and ORDERS

To be used in the
Upper House of Parliament.

Order of Sitting.

THE Lords are to sit in the
same Order as the King's Ma-
jesty's or his Deputy's being there,
except that the Lord Chancellor
sitteth on the Wool-Sack, as
Speaker to the House, and the
Lord Treasurer on the Earl's
Bench.

I.
2^d Novembr.
1692.

Speaker's

Speaker's Office.

II.

THE Lord Chancellor when he speaks to the House is always uncovered, and is not to adjourn the House, or do any Thing else, as Mouth of the House, without Consent of the Lords first had, excepting the ordinary Things about Bills; which are of Course, wherein the Lords may likewise over-rule, as for preferring of one Bill before another, and such like. And in Case of Difference amongst the Lords, it is put to the Question, and if the Lord Chancellor will speak to any such Thing particularly, he is to go to his own Place as a Peer.

Concerning

Concerning the Judges.

THE Judges sitting by are not to be covered, until the Lords give them Leave, which they ordinarily signify, by the Lord Chancellor, and they being appointed to attend the House, are not to speak, or deliver any Opinion, until it be required, and they be admitted so to do by the major Part of the House; in Case of Difference, the learned Council are likewise to attend on the Wool-Sack, but are never covered.

*Beginning*

Beginning of the Parliament.

IV.

THE first Work commonly done either at the beginning of a Parliament or of Session, after Prayers are said, is, that some Bill *pro forma* be read, and then a Motion is to be made for a Committee to be chosen out of the House, which shall stand all the Sessions, to review the Orders of the House, and see from Time to Time, that they be duly observed, as also for other standing Committees of Religion, Trade, Privileges and Grievances, &c.

Outbs

Oaths and Subscriptions.

EVERY Lord, before he be admitted to sit in the House, is to take the Oaths, and subscribe the Declaration, pursuant to the Act made in *England*, in the Third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord and Lady, King William and Queen Mary, intituled, An Act for abrogating the Oath of Supremacy in *Ireland*, &c. and no Lord is to leave the Service of the House, tho' with the Leave of the House, for above seven Days, without leaving his Proxy.

B

Proceeding

Standing Orders of the

Proceeding on Bills.

VI.

FOR Bills, they are commonly let pass at the first reading, without speaking to, unless Motion be made against the second reading, in Order to throw them out; and to be committed upon Motion at the second reading. No Man is to speak twice to one Bill at one Time of reading it, or any other Proposition, unless it be to explain himself in some material Point of his Speech; but no new Matter, and that not without the Leave of the House first obtained.

Order

Poors Box.

EVERY Lord that comes not within a Quarter of an Hour after Prayers, if he be a Bishop or Baron, is to pay one Shilling, and if he be any Degree above, two Shillings, to the Poor Man's Box; for one Day's Absence he is to pay nothing, but to make his Excuse by any Member of the House, which if it be done and allowed as just, he is to be excused; if not, he is to be blamed as the Fault requires: This is to be understood after the general Meeting upon the Writs and the House sat.

IX.

Respect

Respect to the House.

X.

BEFORE the House sit, so much Respect is to be had to the Room, that none but Members of th House ought to be covered there, not so much as the eldest Son of any Peer whatsoever, unless he be called by Writ; neither is any other Person to stay there or any Attendant of any Nobleman, but whilst he brings in his Lorc and then ^{1009 10} he is to retire himself: When ^{1010 10} the House is sat, every Lord ^{1011 10} that shall enter is to give and ^{1012 10} give Salutations from the rest, and not to sit down in his Place until he has made Obeisance ^{1013 10} to the Cloth of State.

Adjournment

Adjournment.

AT the Beginning of the Parliament, before it be met, if the Day be adjourned, it is done by Writ, which is directed to both Houses; and in that case the House of Commons is to be called in, and to stand uncovered below the Bar, but not before the Lords be all sat, who sitting and being covered, the Lord Chancellor useth some Words unto them to let them know the Cause of their Meeting, which he doth uncovered, because he speaketh to both Houses, and after the Writ read, he adjourns the Court.

XI.

IF it be an Adjournment of a Session only, it is done by Commission to some of the Lords of the Upper House, in which Case none of the House of Commons are present, and the Commission is to be sent down to the House of Commons, upon such Adjournment performed by the House of Lords accordingly.

Committees of the House.

XII.

To have more Freedom of Speech, and that Argument may be used *pro et contra*, Committees are appointed for Bills; sometimes to facilitate and agree of great Business, either of the whole House or of particular Committees of the whole House, who

who sometimes sit in the Upper House, but then the Lord Chancellor sits not on the Wool-Sack as Speaker. If they be of fewer Number, commonly they meet in one of the Committee Rooms adjoining to the House of Lords; any of the Lords of the Committee speak to the rest uncovered, but may sit still if he please. The Committee are to be attended by such Judges as shall be appointed, who are not to sit, there nor be covered, unless it be out of Favour. Infirmity, some Judge sometimes has a Stool set behind him, but never covers; the rest never sit or cover.

Conferences

Conferences.

XIII.

FOR meeting with any of the Lower House, it is either upon occasions of Message, which they send up, or upon Conference when they come up. The manner is this: After the Lords have Notice given them by the Usher of the House that they have sent unto the Lords, they attend until the Lords have put that Business to some End wherein they are; and the Lords, sitting, all covered, send for them in, who stand all at the lower end of the Room, and then the Lord Chancellor with

with such as please, rise, and go down to the middle of the Bar; then the Chief of the Committee, in the midst of them, and the rest about him, come up to the Bar, with three Courtesies, and deliver their Message to the Lord Chancellor, who, after he has received it, retires himself to his former Place; and the House being cleared and settled, he reports it to the Lords, who help his Memory, if any Thing be mistaken; and after the Lords have taken Resolution, if the Business require any Answer, they are called in, and approaching to the Bar, with three Courte-

fies as before, and the House sitting in Order and covered as before; the Lord Chancellor, sitting on the Wool-Sack covered, does give them their Answer in the Name of the House; or else, if the Resolution be not speedy, the Lords send them Word by the Usher, that they shall not need to stay for the Answer, but that their Lordships will send by some express Messenger of their own,

XIV.

HERE is to be noted, that the Lords never send unto the House of Commons any Member of their own, but either by some of the learned Counsel, Masters
of

of the Chancery, or such like, which attend, and in weighty Causes some of the Judges; nor are the House of Commons ever to employ unto the Lords, any but of their own Body.

Order of Meeting and Conference.

THE Place of Meeting with the House of Commons, upon Conference, is usually the Conference Chamber, below Stairs, between both Houses, where they are commonly before the Lords come, and expect the Lords Leisure. The Lords are
to

XV.

to come thither in a whole Body, and not some Lords scattering before * and which both takes from the Gravity of the Lords, and besides prevents the Places. The Lords are to sit there and be covered, but they of the House of Commons are at no Committee or Conference, either to be covered or sit down, unless it be some infirm Person, and that by Connivance in Corner out of sight, but not covered,

XVI.

IT is to be observed, that
in any Committ he Lords,
any Member Lord's
House,

House, tho' not of the Committee, is not excluded from coming in and speaking, but he must not vote; as also, he shall give Place to any that are of the Committee, tho' of lower Degree, and shall sit behind them.

No Man is to enter either when the whole House sits, or at any Committee or Conference, unless it be such as are commanded to attend, but such as are Members of the House, upon Pain of being punished severely, and with Example to others. None are to speak at

XVII.

a Conference with the Lower House, but those that be of the Committee, and when any Thing that has been committed is reported, all the Lords of the Committee are to stand up uncovered.

Order to be kept.

XVIII.

THE Lords in the Upper House are to keep their Dignity and Order in sitting as much as may be, and none to move out of their Places, without just Cause, to the hindrance of others that sit near them, and disorder of the House; but
when

when they must needs go cross the House from one Side to the other, they are to make Obeisance to the Cloth of State.

WHEN any Lord speaks, he is to address his Speech to the rest, as in Council.

Form of Writs.

IF there be any Difference in the Form or Stile of the Writs from the Antient, it is to be examined how it cometh, and a strict Course taken for Punishing for the Time past, and for future Amendment.

XIX.

D

Asperity

Asperity of Speech to be avoided.

XX.

FOR preventing of Misunderstanding, and for avoiding of offensive Speeches when Matters are debated either in the House or at Committees, it is for Honour's sake thought fit that all personal, sharp and reflecting Speeches be forborn; and whosoever answereth another Man's Speech, shall apply his Answer to the Matter, without wrong to the Person; and as nothing offensive is to be spoken, so nothing is to be ill taken, if
the

the Person that speaks shall presently make a fair Exposition or clear Denial of the Words that might bear an ill Construction: And if any Offence be given in that kind, as the House itself will be very sensible thereof, so will it sharply censure the Offenders, and give the Party offended a fit Reparation and full Satisfaction.

Orders to be Read.

XXI.

THE Clerk is to read no Order till the Lord Chancellor first demand the assent of the House, and the Clerk is to read every Order first in the House before it is entered.

Fines.

XXII.

WHEREAS this High Court of the Upper House of Parliament do often find Cause, in their Judicature, to impose Fines amongst other Punishments upon Offenders, for the good Example of
of

of Justice, and to deter others from like Offences, it is thought reasonable that, at least once before the End of every Sessions, the Committee for the Orders of the House and Privileges of the Lords of Parliament do acquaint the House with all the Fines that have been laid, that Sessions, that thereupon their Lordships may use that Power they justly have to take off or mitigate such Fines either wholly or in part, according to the measure of the Penitence or Ability of the Offender, or to suffer all to stand, as in Equity their Lordships

ships shall think fit, and that until every Session be ended, no Estreat be made of such Fines set or imposed by Parliament, or any Copy thereof to be made by the Clerk, without especial Order, upon publick Motion in the full House.

*Trial of such Persons as shall
be brought before the Lords.*

XXIII.

As this Court is the highest, from whence others ought to draw their Light, so the Proceedings thereof should be most clear and equal, as well on the one side

side in finding out Offences where there is just ground, as on the other side in affording all just means of Defence to such as shall be questioned; and therefore in all Cases of Moment, the Defendants shall have Copies of all Depositions, *pro et contra*, after Publication, a convenient time before the Hearing, to prepare themselves.

Counsel to be admitted.

IF the Defendant shall demand it of the House in due time, they shall have their learned Counsel to assist them in their Defence,

XXIV.

Defence, whether they be able by reason of Health to answer in Persons or not, so as they choose Counsel void of just Exception; and if such Counsel shall refuse them, they are to be assigned as the Court shall think fit. This is to be done, because in all Causes, as well civil as criminal and capital, all lawful Helps cannot before just Judges make any one that is guilty to avoid Justice; and on the other side, God forbid that the Innocent should be condemned.

Calling

Calling Members to the Bar.

As to calling Members of this High Court to the Bar, their Lordships hold it fit to be very well weighed at what time and for what Causes it shall be done, and therefore none are to be called to the Bar but such only who shall exprefs any Reflections on their Majesties or their Chief Governor, or against this Honourable House, or any Member of the same, or for such other Cause as the House shall think fit.

XXV.

Privileges.

XXVI.

ALL Lords of Parliament have Privilege of freeing from Arrests their Menial Servants, and those of their Family, as also those employed necessarily and properly about their Estates, as well as Persons, for the Space of forty Days before the Beginning or Meeting of a Parliament, and for forty Days after Prorogation or Dissolution of the same Parliament; and have also Privilege of freeing the Goods of such Persons as aforesaid from Execution for the Space of fourteen Days before any Parliament

Parliament shall meet or be re-assembled, and likewise for fourteen Days after the Dissolution or Prorogation thereof.

OF all Incroachments and Breaches of Privileges, some strict Example should be made at first, and Records kept exactly both of all Things to be observed, and of all Punishments to be inflicted upon the Breakers, to deter others, be it out of Malice or Negligence.

XXVII.

ALL the Lords are to be very careful in this Point, and to remember the ground of this Privilege, which was only in
E 2 respect

XXVIII.

respect they should not be distracted by the Trouble of their Servants from attending the serious Affairs of the Kingdom, and that they will not therefore pervert that Privilege to the public Injustice of the Kingdom, which was given them only that the whole Realm might, in this Court, draw the clearer Light of Justice from them; in which Case every one ought rather to go far within, than any way exceed, the due Limits. Before any Person be sent for in this kind, the Lord whom he serves shall, either by himself or by his Letter, or by
some

some Message, certify the House upon his Honour that the Person arrested is within the Limits of the Privilege before expressed, and for the particulars they must be left to the Judgment of the House, as the particular Cases shall come in Question, wherein the House wants not all means, as well by Oath as without, to find out the true Nature of the Servant's Quality in the Lord's Service; and therefore if by the House it be adjudged contrary to the true Intent, any Member whatsoever must not think it strange, if in such Case both
he

he himself suffer Reproof as the House shall think fit, and the Servants receive no Benefit by the Privilege, but pay the Fees; because the Justice of the Kingdom must be preferred before any personal Respect, and none to be spared that shall offend after so fair a Warning.

Absent Lords.

XXIX.

WHEN the House is sat, as he that comes not till after Prayers, is to pay the Penalty in the ninth Rule mentioned, so he that does not come at all, making no just Excuse, is to pay Two Shillings and Sixpence

pence to the Poor for every Day's Absence. The Clerk of the House is to be Treasurer of the Poor's Box.

Proxies.

No Lord of this House shall be capable of receiving more than two Proxies, no more to be numbered in any Cause voted; All Proxies from a Spiritual Lord shall be made to a Spiritual Lord, and from a Temporal Lord to a Temporal Lord: All Proxies are to be sent in due Form, or else not to be allowed.

XXX.

Proxies

Proxies vacated.

XXXI.

IF a Peer, having leave from the King to be absent from Parliament, gives his Proxy and afterwards sits again in the House, his coming, and sitting again in that Parliament, determines that Proxy. If a Peer, having Leave to be absent, makes his Proxy and returns, he cannot make a new Proxy, without new Leave.

XXXII.

PROXIES may be used in preliminaries to private Causes, but not in giving Judgment.

Imprisonment

Imprisonment of Lords.

THE Privilege of the House is, that no Lord of Parliament sitting the Parliament, or within the usual Time of Privilege of Parliament, is to be imprisoned or restrained, without Sentence or Order of the House, unless it be for Treason, Felony or for refusing to give Security for the Peace.

XXXIII.

F

Committee

Committee of the House.

XXXIV.

IF it be desired by any Lord that the House may be put into a Committee, it ought not to be refused; Every Lord is to rest in his own Place when the House is put into a Committee.

Precedency of Lords.

XXXV.

FOR settling Controversies that may arise between the Peers about Precedency, it is thought reasonable that every Peer upon a new Creation shall have Place according to the Time of his Creation,

Creation, and the Date of his Letters Patents, and that every other antient Peer is to hold his Place and Precedency, according to his Antiquity and Creation.

Lords to answer upon Honour.

THE Nobility of this Kingdom and Lords of the Upper House of Parliament, are to answer in all Courts of antient Rights as Defendants, upon Protestation of Honour only, and not upon common Oath.

XXXVI.

Quarrels to be avoided.

XXXVII.

FOR avoiding all Mistakes, Unkindnesses or other Differences which may grow to Quarrels tending to the breach of Peace, it is ordered, that if any Lord shall conceive himself to have received an Affront or Injury from any other Member of the House, either in the Parliament-House or at any Committee, or in any of the Rooms belonging to the Lords House of Parliament, he shall appeal to the Lords in Parliament for his Reparation; which if he shall not do, but occasion or entertain Quarrels, declining the

the Justice of the House, then the Lords that shall be found delinquent therein shall undergo the severe Censure of the House of Parliament.

Protestation.

SUCH Lords as shall make Protestation, or enter their Dissent to any Vote of the House, shall make their Protestation or give Direction to have their Dissent entered into the Clerk's Book the next sitting Day of the House, or else the said Protestation or Dissent to be void and of no Effect.

XXXVIII.

Speaker

Speaker of the House.

XXXIX.

IT is the Duty of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the great Seal of Ireland ordinarily to attend the Lords House of Parliament, and in Case they or either of them be absent from the House of Peers, and there be none authorized under the great Seal from the King to supply that Place in the House of Peers, the Lords may then choose their own Speaker during that Vacancy.

Introducti

Introduction of Peers.

RESOLVED, that all Peers of this Realm by Descent, being of the Age of Twenty one Years or upwards, may come and sit in the House of Peers, without any Introduction; no such Peers ought to pay any Fees to any Herald upon their first coming into the House of Peers, neither shall they be introduced into the House by any Herald, or with any Ceremony, tho' they shall desire the same.

XL.

UPON



XLI.

UPON the Introduction of any Lord or Peer into the House, that neither in his own Person nor in his Ancestors sat there before, he is to be brought in his Robes, attended by the King at Arms and Gentleman Usher, supported by two of his own Bench, and to bring his Patent and Writ along with him and after he is sworn and hath subscribed, then to take his Place.

Restitution

Restitution in Blood.

No act of Restitution in Blood shall be proceeded upon in Parliament until the same be first allowed and signed by the King's Majesty, and that then it is first to begin in the House of Peers.

XLII.

Lords not to discourse together when the House is upon Business.

If any Lord have Occasion to speak to another Lord in this House while the House is sitting, they are to go together below the Bar, or else the Speaker is to stop the Business in Agitation.

XLIII.

G. Voting

Voting.

XLIV.

WHEN a Question has been intirely put by the Speaker, no Lord is to speak against the Question before voting. After a Question is put, and the House has voted thereupon, no Lord is to depart out of his Place, until the House has either entered upon some other Business, or upon Consideration of adjourning the House.

Proceedings

Proceedings on Writs of Error.

FORASMUCH as upon Writs of Error returnable in the high Court of Parliament, the Plaintiff therein does often desire to delay Justice, rather than come to the Determination of the Right of the Cause, it is therefore ordered, that the Plaintiff in all such Writs after the same and the Records be brought in, shall speedily repair to the Clerk of the Parliament, and prosecute his Writ of Error, and satisfy the Officers of this House their Fees justly due to them, by reason of the Prosecution of

XLV.

the said Writs of Error and the Proceedings thereon, and further shall assign his Errors within eight Days after the bringing in such Writs with the Records; and if the Plaintiff make Default so to do, then the said Clerk (if the Defendant in such Writs require it) shall record that the Plaintiff has not prosecuted his Writ of Error, and that the House doth therefore award that such Plaintiff shall lose his his Writ, and that the Defendant shall go without Day, and that the record be Remitted; and if any Plaintiff, in any Writ of Error shall alledge Diminution, and pray a *Certiorari*, the Clerk shall

shall enter an Award thereof accordingly, and the Plaintiff may before *in nullo est erratum* pleaded, sue forth the Writ of *Certiorari* in ordinary Course, without special Petition or Motion in this House for the same: And if he shall not prosecute such Writ and procure it to be returned within ten Days next after his Plea of Diminution put into this House, then (unless he shew good Cause to this House for enlarging the Time for returning of such Writs) he shall lose the Benefit of the same, and the Defendant Writ of Error may proceed as if no such Writ of *Certiorari* were awarded.

Time

*Time limited to bring in Writs
of Error and Appeals.*

XLVI.

ALL Persons who shall have any Writs of Error or Petitions of Appeal from any Court of Equity to be exhibited to this House, may bring in such Writs of Error and Appeals at any Time during this Session of Parliament, and for the Time to come they are to be brought in and received within fourteen Days from the first Day of every Session or Meeting of Parliament after a Recess, after which Time the Lords declare they will, during

ing every such Sitting, receive no Writs of Error or Petitions of Appeal, unless upon a Judgment given in any of their Majesty's Courts of Judicature, or Decree made any of the Courts of Equ whilst the Parliament is actually sitting: In which Cases the Party who shall find himself aggrieved may bring his Writ of Error, or Petition of Appeal, within fourteen Days after such Judgment or Decree is given. This Order to be published in Print that all Persons concerned may take Notice thereof, and observe it accordingly.

Lords

Lords not to answer Accusations in the House of Commons.

LVII.

No Lord shall either go down to the House of Commons, or send his Answer by Writing, nor appear by Counsel to answer any Accusation there, upon Penalty of being committed to the Black-Rod, or the Castle of Dublin, during the Pleasure of the House; it being the Privilege of the Lords to answer Accusations in their own House.

Witnesses

HOUSE of LORDS.

*Witnesses to be Examined, in
Perpetuam Rei Memoriam.*

IN all Cases wherein it is
necessary to examine Witnesses
in Perpetuam Rei Memoriam, it
shall not be taken to be a
Breach of the Privilege of Par-
liament to file a Bill against a
Peer in Time of Parliament,
and take out usual Process for
that Purpose only.

XLVIII.

hee.

H

Minors

Minors.

XLIX.

No Lord, under the Age of Twenty-one Years, is to be permitted to sit in the House of Lords.

Counsel at the Bar.

L.

NEITHER their Majesties Attorney General, nor any Assistant of this House, shall be allowed to be a Counsel for any private Person or Persons whatsoever, without the Leave of the House.

Journal

Journal Book.

FOR the better preservation
of the Journals of this House,
it is ordered that a Committee
be appointed by the House,
at the beginning of every Ses-
sion, to inspect, revise, and
correct the Journals, before they
be entered in the Journal-Book,
and that the Journals of the
preceding Day be read in the
House the Day following.

LI.

*No Privilege of Peerage to
Trustees.*

LII.

No Privilege of Parliament ought to be allowed unto Peers in those Cases wherein they are concerned as Trustees only.

*Who are to go out upon dividing
of the House.*

LIII.

WHEN there shall be a Division in the House upon any Question, the Contents shall go below the Bar, and the Not-Contents to stay within the Bar.

The

*The Question in Judgment upon
Writs of Error.*

UPON giving Judgment in any Cases of Appeals, or Writs of Error, in this House, the Question shall be put for Reversing, and not for Affirming; because in all Cases where the Votes are equal, it is carried *semper presumitur pro negante*; and yet the House is of Opinion, that a Decree or Judgment cannot be reversed, but by a Majority of Votes, tho' affirmed if equal, for then they alter nothing.

LIV.

Committee

Committee of the House.

LV.

AFTER Committees are appointed, if any Lord of the Committee fails to attend at the Time and Place appointed and does not make a fit Excuse for the same, he is to pay to the Poor Man's Box the same penalty as if he had come late ^{at 12} the sitting of the House after Prayers.

Officers and Attendants.

LVI.

THE Usher of the Black-Rod is to wait without the Bar and there to speak as Occasion is. The Serjeant at Arms is to wait without in the next Room and not to come in unless called.

Rules

*Rules and Orders to be read at
the beginning of every Session.*

FOR the better preservation
of Order in this Honourable
House in their Debates and
Proceedings upon such Business
as comes before them, it is or-
dered, that the Rules and Orders
of this House be publickly read
in the House at the beginning
of every Session, That so no Man
may transgress his Duty for
want of sufficient Knowledge.

LVII.

Minor

*Minor Peers Noble Women,
and Wi of Peers.*

LVIII.
30th July,
1707.

PRIVILEGE of Parliament shall not be allowed to Minor Peers, Noble Women or Widows of Peers, saving their Right of Peerage; and if any Widow of any Peer shall marry a Commoner, she shall not be allowed Privilege of Peerage.

Proxies to Vote.

LIX.

A Lord having a proxy and Voteing in the Question, ought to give a Vote for that Proxy, in Case Proxies be called for.

Re-hearings.

Re-hearings.

No Petition which relates to the Re-hearing of any Cause, or part of a Cause formerly heard in this House, shall be read the same Day it is offered, but shall lie upon the Table, and a future Day appointed for reading thereof, after Twelve of the Clock.

LX.

Attornies and Solicitors, no Privilege.

No common Attorney or Solicitor, tho' employed by any Peer or Lord of this House, shall be allowed Privilege of Parliament.

LXI.

I

What

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LXI.

I

What

*What Counsel shall sign
Appeals.*

LXII.

ALL Appeals that come into this House shall be signed by two Counsel, and no Person whatsoever shall presume, as Counsel, to sign any Appeal to be brought into this House for the future, unless such Person hath been of Counsel in the same Cause in the Courts below, or shall attend as Counsel at the Bar of this House when the said Appeals shall be heard.

Proxies

*Not to print without Leave
of the House.*

IT shall be a Breach of the Privilege of this House for any Person whatsoever to print or publish in Print any thing relating to the Proceedings of this House, without the Leave of this House.

LXVI.

*News
Papers
?*

*Motions against Standing
Orders.*

No Motion shall be granted for dispensing with a Standing Order of this House, the same Day the said Motion is made, nor before the House shall be summoned to consider of the said Motion.

LXVII.

Against

*Against annexing Clauses in
Bills of Aid.*

LXVIII.

THE annexing any Clause or Clauses to a Bill of Aid or Supply, the Matter of which is foreign to and different from the Matter of the said Bill of Aid or Supply, is unparliamentary, and tends to the Destruction of the Constitution of this Kingdom.

Proxies entered after Prayers.

LXIX.

NO Proxy, entered in the Book after Prayers, shall be made use of the same Day in any Session.

Petitions

Petitions for putting off Causes.

WHEN a Day shall be appointed for the hearing any Cause, Appeal or Writ of Error, to be argued in this House, the same shall not be altered, but upon Petition; and no Petition shall in such Case be received, unless two Days Notice thereof be given to the adverse Party, of which Notice Oath shall be made at the Bar of this House.

LXX.

No

*No Motion after Two of the
Clock.*

LXXI.

No Motion of any new Matter shall be made in this House after two of the Clock, except it be within the Orders of the Day.

LXXII.
1st Oct.
11.

RESOLVED, that when any Person, ordered by this House to be taken into Custody shall abscond, so that he is not taken till the Parliament is prorogued or dissolved, this House will renew their Order at their next Meeting, and so successively, till the Person is taken.

RESOLVED

RESOLVED that when any Person, taken into Custody by Order of this House, shall be discharged from his Confinement by the Prorogation or Dissolution of the Parliament, not having paid his Fees, that this House will at their next meeting renew their Order, and the Person shall be taken again and kept in Custody, till he has paid the Officers their Fees.

LXXIII.

RESOLVED on the Question, that for the future, when any Days are appointed for hearing Causes upon Appeals or Writs of Error to be brought into this House, upon the Petition or Application of either Party, if it be

18th Decem.
1713.

K put

put off to a further Day, that then the Person or Persons so petitioning or applying shall pay unto the adverse Party Ten Pounds Cost.

LXXIV.

19th Decem.
1713.

ORDERED, That after the Minutes are read, no other Motion be made but that of Adjournment.

LXXV.

16th Decem.
1717.

RESOLVED upon the Question, *Nemine contradicente*, That no Lord of Parliament, having once obtained the Leave of this House to wave his Privilege in any Cause, shall at any time after be admitted to reassume his Privilege in the same Cause, without the Leave of this House.

RESOLVED,

RESOLVED, That no Papist or reputed Papist shall, for the future, be intitled to the Protection or Privilege of this House, upon Account of his being employed as Agent, Steward or Receiver by any Peer or Lord of Parliament.

IX.
Decem.
5.

RESOLVED, That all Proxies of the Lords of Parliament do and ought to determine upon a Prorogation after a Session.

LXXX.
7th Novem.
1737.

RESOLVED, *Nemine contradicente*, That the Filing an Original Bill in any Court of Equity is not a Breach of the Privilege of this House.

LXXXI.
22d Decem.
1737.

RESOLVED

LXXXII.

14th Decemr.

1747.

*OT
Citizen*

RESOLVED by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That in Case of Complaint of any Lord of this House of a Breach of Privilege, whereupon any Persons shall be summoned as Delinquents or taken into Custody for the future, if the House, upon Examination of the Matter complained of, shall judge the same to be no Breach of Privilege, and that the Complaint was groundless, the Lord who made the Complaint shall pay the Fees and Expences of the Person or Persons so summoned or taken into Custody.

*OT
Citizen*

RESOLVED

RESOLVED by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That no Person or Persons shall be summoned or taken into Custody upon Complaint of a Breach of Privilege, unless in Case of a personal Indignity offered to any Lord of Parliament, but upon Oath made at the Bar of some Fact or Facts tending to a Breach of the Privilege of this House.

LXXXIII.

RESOLVED by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That all Persons assuming to themselves Titles of Honour not warranted by Law,
nor

LXXXIV.
6th February
1758.

nor allowed by the known Courtesy of this Land, are guilty of a high Breach of the Privileges of this House.

LXXXV.

RESOLVED by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That all Persons signing such Titles of Honour in Lieu of or as an Addition to their Names, are guilty of a high Breach of the Privileges of this House.

LXXXVI.

RESOLVED by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That all Persons bearing Ensigns of Honour not warranted

ranted by Law, nor allowed
 the known Courtesy of this La
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RESOLVED by the Lords Spi-
 ritual and Temporal in Parliament
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 tisements either in Lieu of or
 as an Addition to the Names of
 L such

LXXXVII.

nter

Standi. Orders, &c.

for, are guilty of a
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